

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

December 23, 1937

No. 17



Sincere  
Season's  
Greetings  
To our Friends  
and Patrons of  
the  
Textile Industry

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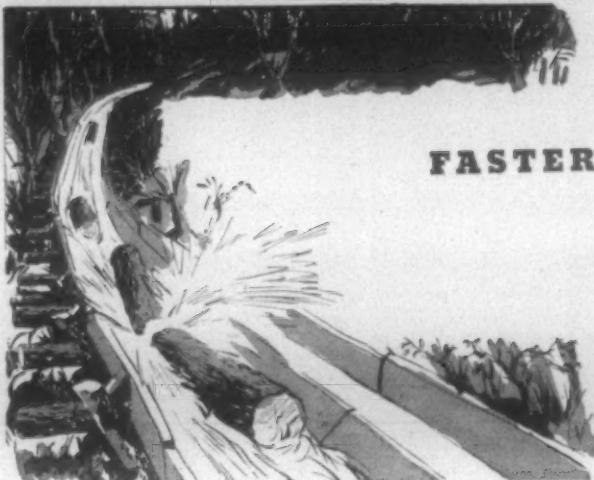
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



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## Gossett Analyzes Situation\*

In accepting the invitation to address you today, I first had in mind confining my remarks to a discussion of the problems of this group. However, in the light of developments in recent months, I feel it is more timely and I hope it will prove more profitable to discuss the general economic situation, especially as it relates to the great industry of which this group is an important part.

I will mention the uniform sales note, the need for which must be apparent even to the most skeptical. It will be remembered that on several occasions in recent years, and particularly within the past year, the group was urged to adopt such a sales note in the interest alike of the mills as well as their customers. All these efforts broke down through the unwillingness of the mills generally to go along with such a plan. I, of course, realize that many mills laid the blame for the failure on the commission merchants, but surely the mills must now recognize that if they had taken hold of the proposition with the determination of putting it through, that it could have been done, despite the lack of co-operation of certain of these houses.

I am informed that a joint committee representing the carded and combed yarn spinners has, for the time being, abandoned their plans for the adoption of a uniform sales note and propose to substitute in lieu thereof a set of rules to be known as the "Cotton Yarn Rules of 1937." After discussing these rules with some of the members of the committee, I am convinced that they are sound and fair alike to the mills, the commission houses and their customers. I do strongly urge that these rules be adopted by all spinners, as I am confident they will serve to correct the existing evils in yarn merchandising and will effect this cure without a trace of unfairness or partiality in any direction.

Indeed, I feel that when the parties to a contract have a real desire to carry it out in good faith and with proper regard to the legal and moral rights of all concerned, that it may never be found necessary to resort to these rules. On the other hand, the rules will serve to protect a mill against unfair and questionable practices on the part of a customer or commission house just as they will fully protect the customer and commission house against questionable practices on the part of the mill which might not otherwise have due regard for the sanctity of a contract.

But I started out by saying that I would not embark on a detailed discussion of the group's problems. They are already well known to each one of you. I will only repeat that their solution lies entirely with you. Adequate

machinery has been set up. Your leadership is able and sound. It only remains for you to give this leadership your undivided and sympathetic support.

Now turning to the present economic situation as it affects our industry:

Fundamentally, the trend of the textile business has been downward since last Spring. The falling off in business was not great until the early part of May but at that time it became increasingly evident that the industry was over-producing and that, if a serious situation was to be later avoided, the mills should at once start adjusting production to the diminishing demand. It is true some mills were still running on old orders during this period but many others continued to operate on a full time basis practically without orders and yet they could not have failed to realize the unsoundness of such a policy because the danger signals were all set and the brakes should have been applied.

By the end of summer, the position of the industry was made all the more difficult as the result of a big drop in the price of cotton and the outlook for still lower prices resulting from a bumper crop. Apart from other considerations, this one factor of itself should have had a sobering affect on the mills and yet they continued to run merrily along on a full time schedule (many on three shifts) exactly as if they had an abundance of unfilled orders and prosperity was still abroad in the land.

What has happened to our industry in the past three months is entirely too fresh in our memories to require discussion. I can only say that regardless of the serious situation affecting the whole country which has developed in recent months, I am firm in my conviction that the textile industry must accept a large share of the responsibility for its own plight. It is largely of its own making and due principally to its own excesses.

Now turning again for a moment to the Carded Yarn Group: Its members have not only been guilty of production excesses but have seriously suffered through inability to obtain specifications on orders, most of which would have been forthcoming had the sales been covered by an adequate and binding sales note or by a set of rules such as you now have before you for consideration. In the light of this sad and costly experience, it does seem to me that the spinners should speedily and unanimously adopt such measures as are necessary to protect them against such abuses.

There are one or two other thoughts that I might bring out at this point relating to the activities of this group:

There was a time many years ago when carded yarns were shipped to the Philadelphia area for the manufac-

\*Address by B. B. Gossett at meeting of Carded Yarn Group, Charlotte, N. C., December 17th.

ture of towels, quilts, cotton hosiery, upholstery, etc., which were manufactured in or near that section. Since then, the towel business has moved South, cotton hosiery has been replaced with rayon and silk and many of the other manufacturers who formerly consumed cotton yarns, have seen their products go out of style or else their business absorbed by Southern mills equipped with their own spinning as well as weaving and knitting equipment. In other words, I think it will be found that the normal consumption of carded yarns has shown a tremendous decline and yet we still have in the South almost as many spindles on carded yarns as during the period I have described when the consumption was much greater.

Frankly, I do not believe that the present or prospective consumption of carded yarns can possibly take care of the carded yarn spindles now in place operating steadily on a two-shift basis of not exceeding 40 hours each much less on a three-shift basis or on two shifts of more than 40 hours, as some of the mills have been operating. I therefore urge you to ask your committee to do some research work along these lines with the idea of submitting to you an intelligent formula covering your reasonable expectations of operations on a stable and profitable basis. Surely you, yourselves, must appreciate the imperative necessity of adjusting your operations to these ever-changing conditions.

Now getting back to the industry as a whole:

If it is a fact, as I most fervently hope and as some of our best minds seem to believe, that the present economic plight of the country is attributable to psychological and not fundamental forces, then there is some hope for our industry. Even so, if it expects to extricate itself from its present perilous position before sustaining overwhelming losses, it must immediately proceed to correct the production excesses to which I have referred.

In this connection, it might be well to point out that for the past three months sales in the industry as a whole have scarcely amounted to 30 per cent of production. Tremendous stocks have been piled up and in some lines are increasing. I therefore ask you if, by any possible stretch of the imagination, any mill, under such conditions, can justify full time operations on a basis of two shifts, much less three shifts? Sometimes when I think of what is going on I can't help but feel that what our industry is most in need of is a good hard-boiled two-fisted guardian.

Happily, in the past two weeks, there are definite signs that at long last the mills are beginning to awaken to the seriousness of their position. Many of them are now curtailing drastically and it is believed they will continue this policy until there is a sustained improvement in business. Even so, the menace of third shift operations is still with us.

Of the many unsound practices that have grown up in our industry in recent years, I would designate the third shift operation of productive machinery as Public Enemy No. 1. There were some who predicted at the outset that if persisted in, this practice would ultimately bring disaster to all. In the light of what has happened, I think those who make this prediction have a just claim to some recognition as prophets. But the disaster has overtaken the industry much sooner than anyone anticipated principally because more mills resorted to this policy than

anyone thought would have the temerity to embark on such a dangerous voyage.

One only has to look at what has happened in the rayon weaving industry to realize the quick and deadly effects of third shift operations. Prior to the adoption of this unsound policy by a large number of mills in this group only two years ago, I think it was, most rayon weaving mills were able to operate on a basis of fair and sustained profits. However, the position of the group at this time is perhaps even more precarious than any branch of cotton textiles, deplorable as conditions may be in the cotton only two years ago, I think it was, most rayon weaving group before us, there are still a great many cotton mills which persist in three-shift operations. This is particularly true in the Print Cloth Group which, in my opinion, is at least headed for a long period of unprofitable business unless they speedily abandon such unsound practices and begin to show some regard for the importance of balancing production to consumption.

But apart from the great damage to the mills themselves as a result of going on these production orgies, their customers are being severely punished as a result of lack of reasonable stability in the price structure of their goods.

We hear a lot nowadays about the forgotten man. In our industry we should use the plural in this connection. The forgotten men are the industry's stockholders and customers.

Now returning to the economic plight in which the whole country unhappily finds itself at this time:

As I have previously pointed out, some of our greatest authorities are still of the opinion that there is nothing to be found in the fundamentals of business in this country to justify the recession and yet the decline in the price of stocks and commodities and the terrific let-down in business in general since about October 1st has been so swift and unprecedented as to almost take one's breath. It scarcely seems believable. Sometimes I think I am dreaming but only awaken from the nightmare to find it is not a dreamed but a very stern reality. Regardless of what the cause may be, it is a fact that an aroused and alarmed nation realizes that they face one of the most serious situations that has ever confronted the American people.

The absorbing question concerning us all is, what can be done about it? To those of you in this audience I would say bestir yourselves. Talk with your neighbors. Write to your representatives in Congress. In no other way can they know how deeply you are concerned. I am confident most of them will appreciate your interest and assistance.

The situation in Washington remains uncertain and disturbing. But let us not become too pessimistic. There are some bright spots. The most encouraging thing of all is that the Congress for the first time in recent years is asserting its independence and is manifesting a sympathetic attitude toward business. Then there are those in the Administration who have hitherto proceeded on the theory that progress could only be made by waving the big stick, who are now showing some signs of softening their attitude.

I doubt if there is anyone in the country who can put his finger on all the specific troubles which contribute to the present state of mind of American business. It

seems safe to assume, however, that the chief contributing causes can be found in some of the "New Deal" policies, and especially is this true of the state of mind of the general public which had been led to believe that "New Deal" policies would result in security and reasonable price stability and that no such sharp drop in prices as the country has experienced in recent months would be possible.

But, at any rate, the American people are at this time engulfed with fear and gloom. Something must be done to restore confidence and that is my reason for urging you to maintain close contact with your representative in Congress.

Congress seems to be proceeding on the theory that the first requisite to restore confidence is to revise the tax structure and eliminate, or at least greatly modify, such unsound taxes as the tax on undistributed earnings, the capital gains tax, etc. Especially has the tax on undistributed earnings proven unsound and exceedingly dangerous to the whole country. The amount of damage it has already done is terrific and while doing this damage to American business, it has utterly failed to produce the expected revenues to the Government. Unhappily, the burden of this tax has fallen most severely on the smaller or weaker corporations and, as I have pointed out, its operation has been detrimental to the general economic welfare of the country.

One of our leading economists recently said that this law could be tolerated only in the belief that the most important function of a corporation is to pay taxes. It so happens, however, that the most important function of a corporation is much broader than this. It is to produce goods and services for the country.

It should not be necessary to point out that it is the duty of Government to help rather than to hinder corporations in fulfilling this great function. Apart from penalizing corporations with impaired capital, many of which are debt-ridden, this tax also penalizes sound management. It puts almost a prohibitive tax on earnings retained in the business to prevent bankruptcy in periods through such as we are now passing and to maintain employment in times of adversity.

Moreover, it greatly handicaps management in providing funds for keeping equipment up to date, and this is particularly vital in an industry like our own where no mill can hope to keep up with the procession unless its equipment is at least equal to that of its average competitor. But, as I have already said, it is hoped and there is good reason for believing that this law will be repealed at an early date.

In a recent speech, one of our great public men expressed the opinion that the virtual stoppage of the capital flow into industry was due to the nation's taxation system.

"To the owner of capital," he said, "the present situation in industry is about as inviting as a roulette wheel where a \$100 play might win \$10 or nothing at all."

He blamed the indifference of the average citizen to governmental affairs for the "evils" in the taxation structure. "The public has an idea," he said, "that only the rich and the big corporations pay the tax bill. Most individuals fail to realize they are paying heavy taxes on everything they eat, drink, wear and smoke."

We all know that the statement that most individuals

fail to realize that they are paying heavy taxes on everything they eat, drink, wear and smoke is literally true. After all, the poor pay taxes in America, whether they know it or not.

According to the Twentieth Century Fund, an organization devoted to study of tax problems, the lion's share of the tax burden in this country is carried by the employed person with a salary between \$20 and \$40 a week.

The fund reports that the \$1,000 a year wage earner pays \$123 a year in taxes; the \$2,000 a year man pays \$238; the \$5,000 man pays \$618.

And it can't be any other way.

All the units of Government in the United States collect twelve and a half billion dollars in taxes each year.

If all incomes over \$5,000 a year were confiscated, the total would be more than two billion less than the total taxes now paid.

You can't run a Government by soaking the rich. No matter what the form of tax, it eventually soaks the poor.

My friends, the time has come when we must all become more tax conscious. We must do everything within our power to make the rank and file become more tax minded. It is only in this way that we can hope to bring about economy in Government and it is through reduced expenditures and not a further increase in taxes that the budget should be balanced.

Not only do we all know that the Federal Government itself has created an ever-increasing dangerous and burdensome debt, but we also know that through large alleged grants, the Government has influenced States, counties and cities to indulge in the extravagance of borrowing money frequently for improvements which are non-essential. All of these debts must eventually be paid and they will be paid—not only by business and the so-called rich—but there is no citizen who will escape the burden.

Despite the Administration's recent friendly gesture towards business, it must give more concrete proof of its conciliatory attitude before confidence is restored. Permanent prosperity will never be achieved by experimentation and a policy that is motivated by expediency. Perhaps more than anything else, the country now needs assurances that no further major reforms will be attempted by this Administration. Business men, generally, recognize the validity of the broad social objectives of the Administration but surely the Administration must realize by now that the rate of advance in social and economic betterment cannot be more rapid than the industrial system can stand.

It has been said that capitalism is now on trial. This may be true but I am convinced that if and when the Administration definitely adopts a more friendly and sympathetic attitude towards business and the Congress rises to its responsibilities, as I believe it will, that the present fears will be allayed and the country will surge forward again on the road to prosperity. But in order to reach this goal, the Administration and the Congress must keep foremost in mind that the profit motive must not be destroyed. When that motive is taken away by taxes, activity will stop, employment will cease and the country will be pauperized.

In closing, I want to say that I still have an abiding

(Continued on Page 13)

# Mechanical Equipment for Fabric Printing

By Wallace Taylor, of The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

**R**EERENCE to historical data shows that fabric printing of the mechanical type was first put into operation in the United States about 1835, and that textile printing establishments began to do a fair volume of business just prior to 1860.

The fact that there are still several units of printing machines in operation built at least 75 years ago, demonstrates that the general design of printing equipment, except for refinements and improvements to certain sections of the machine, is still based for the same method of operation.

A printing range or unit consists of the printing machine proper designed to produce patterns from one color to a total of 14 colors, dependent upon the requirements of the particular plant in which it is installed; combined with so-called "back framing" which consists of the roll stands or supports for back greys, fabric to be printed, and winding or batching equipment for the re-rolling of the back greys, carrier rolls, brushing attachment, blanket stretcher, etc.

The modern printing machine drive calls for variable speed motor with special control allowing for a maximum speed of 100 yards per minute, with a minimum operating speed of 20 yards per minute, and a threading or fitting speed of about 10 yards per minute. It is natural therefore that a requirement of such a speed range defi-

therby eliminating disturbance of the printed effect through marking off or smudging of the colors.

These print dryers are usually mounted either on a mezzanine or on a floor above the actual printing machine, so that the fabric travels in its final contact with engraved rolls of the printing machine directly upward to the drying unit.

For rayon or artificial silk fabrics, the preferred arrangement of printing unit does not have the back grey dryer; a special air drying equipment is installed in preference to cylinder drying equipment for the printed fabric.

Since 1920, at which time the fabric market was beginning to make use of printed effects and fast colors, there was a marked demand for an increased number of printing machines to serve the trade and a call for refinements and improvements in design.

Particular attention has been given to mandrel construction on which the engraved copper printing rolls are mounted, especially where machines were required for duty under heavy set or pressure. Mandrels are now made with bearings of much heavier design and the frame of the printing machine has been modified, particularly in the section known as the "nip" which carries the actual printing attachments for greater clearance and better adjustment for fitting of the patterns.

Anti-friction bearings have been applied wherever practical and particularly to such attachments as carrier rolls, blanket rolls, etc., and the designing of the oscillating motion for doctor blades improved to eliminate all vibration and to obtain a smoother action.

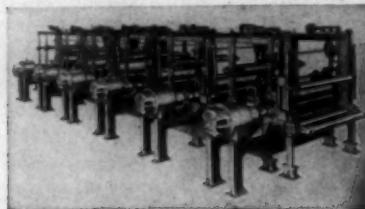
To the best of our knowledge, anti-friction bearings have only so far been applied to the main printing cylinder, where a machine has been purchased completely new, on the very heavy 14-color machine having a cylinder weighing approximately 18,000 pounds and built in split design.

The application of anti-friction bearings to the mandrel and also to the smaller sized printing machines is still a feature which the printing machine manufacturer hopes to be able to produce successfully whenever the market for printing machines again becomes active. Undoubtedly the first effort in this direction will be extended in connection with special 3-color heavy duty shirting printing machines where it is planned to manufacture a unit having anti-friction bearings on the printing cylinder as well as some form of anti-friction bearing to fit the nips which carry the mandrels, etc.

The machinery for after-treating printed fabrics, that is, for actually setting the colors, etc., shows decided improvement in design during the past fifteen years.

For fast color reproductions, the ageing machine is the

(Continued on Page 12)



nitely means that direct current variable speed motors with special control are most satisfactory.

Variable speed AC motors of the B. T. A. type are used also to a large extent, but we believe do not function so accurately nor so satisfactorily as the DC equipment.

This back framing is mounted on the same level and close to the entering side of the printing machine. For cotton printing it is generally the custom to use a small cylinder dryer of some six to ten cylinders, 23-inch diameter type for auxiliary drying of the back greys to permit re-running of the back greys where color characteristics will allow such procedure.

The drying of printed cotton fabrics is usually carried out on cylinder drying units built from equipment with either 48-inch diameter, 60-inch diameter and sometimes larger diameter cylinders so arranged that the fabric can be threaded over the dryer for the maximum contact of the unprinted side before a reverse turn is necessary;

*The Economical*

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NATIONAL

# Nacconol NR

FOR

## RAYON AND ACETATE PROCESSING

The modern "all purpose" Surface Active Agent, offering in one single product an efficient scouring, wetting-out and leveling agent for all forms of rayon and acetate or mixtures thereof.

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- ① **Nacconol NR** is a powerful organic detergent unaffected by variations in mill water. It will completely scour and remove yarn dressings, sizings and knitting oils. Being stable both to acids and alkalies it can be used to advantage in baths requiring such additions.
- ② **Nacconol NR**, due to its marked penetrating and dispersing properties, is especially effective as a dyeing assistant, producing uniform dyeings, brighter shades, cleaner fabrics and improved quality.
- ③ **Nacconol NR** is neutral, does not hydrolyze and is particularly useful in acetate processing as it eliminates all danger of saponification.

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BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



# The New Cotton Colors For 1938

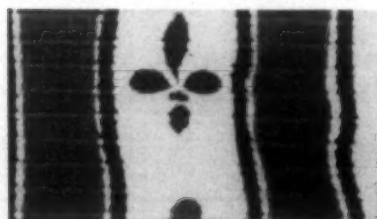
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of color in the merchandising of cotton textiles. We hold no brief for uninteresting weave or questionable quality—but the right color will often sell them. On the other hand it is difficult—almost impossible—to sell the most beautiful cloth in old-fashioned, uninteresting shades. Therefore every fluctuation of the color situation is of paramount importance to all who are connected with the cotton textile industry.

One has but to glance at the spring and summer color card issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States to realize the greater beauty and intensity of the new shades. Even the

able for town wear under a dark coat and have a high style appeal for cruise and resort wear. They comprise a soft "Cloud Turquoise," a slightly grayed "Enamel Blue," the familiar "Dusty Rose," "Aqua mist," a delicate aquamarine blue, a subdued "Fresco Gold" and a practical and flattering tone called "Claydust."

Next we have "Glamour Colors" for evening and sports wear. In this dramatic category are "Cerise Rose," brilliant "Flamboyant Red," "Sparkling Emerald Green," a most beautiful vivid "Dramatic Blue" and the fashionable "Magic Purple."

The series called "Deck and Shore Colors" are lively shades suitable for beach and country club clothes. Among them are "Yachting Blue," "Havana Red," "Lido Yellow," "Tropez Violet" and "Cruise Green."



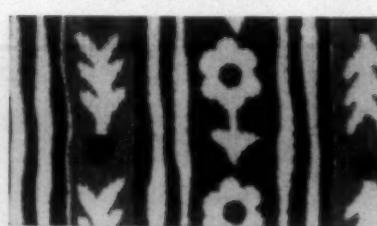
*Swatch 1*

series called "Muted Tones" show the influence of the demand for more and more beautiful color.

## Four Classes of Colors

There are four classes of colors which merit careful consideration. First we will talk of "Baroque Pastels." These are the new romantic shades for Southern resort and summer wear. They include a gay "Waltz Pink," a wistful "Minuet Blue," "Blush Coral," "Coquette Blue" and "Baroque Gold"—and they are definitely stronger in tone than the shadowy pastels of the past.

Next we come to the so-called "Muted

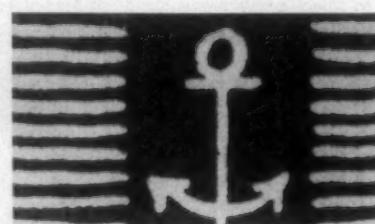


*Swatch 2*

Tones." This is a subtly grayed series of colors which none the less have considerable carrying value. These colors are suit-

## Stress These Shades

Colors which are especially stressed for the coming season are blues, especially light navy, and blues with a purple cast. Browns of both reddish and neutral casts. Beige and champagne tones. Rose, red and pink, especially when having a purplish tone. Clay, copper and burnt straw shades. Greens, purples, yellow, gold and gray. The latter is particularly smart when combined with wine and purple-blue tones.



*Swatch 3*

This last series of colors make good ground shades for prints.

New color tendencies as well as fascinating new weaves were in evidence in a sensational display of imported and domestic cotton fabrics recently put on by R. H. Macy and Company of New York. This was undoubtedly one of the smartest exhibitions of cotton ever seen in America and most of the samples shown on this page are from it.

The new cottons sponsored by Schiaparelli and Heim of Paris were especially stressed. These fabrics are extravagantly smart and were greatly admired. Illustra-

tion Number 1 on this page is a Schiaparelli fabric which comes in a range of colors always on a heavily corded white ground. In the photograph the broad stripe is navy with a narrow stripe of brilliant red on each side, and the motifs alternate red and blue. The design is very smart also in black and gold.

## Stunning Cottons From Paris

Schiaparelli's much discussed "Cloud" design was shown on a similar ground. Her pattern of widely spaced colored stars approximately the size of a penny and always on a white ground attracted much attention.



*Swatch 4*

Heim especially emphasized stripes. One of the smartest cottons from this house is illustrated II. The ground is a plain medium weight weave and the pattern brilliant red and navy on white. Other cottons from Heim included a dashing "Gipsy Stripe," a quaint "Primrose" pattern, and a very lovely one-color design of "Bound Sheaves" on a medium light-weight ground.

From the Macy collection also, and exclusive with this house, is the delightful anchor seersucker illustrated III. It is pictured in navy and white but comes in a variety of colorings. From this house, too, is the amusing "Crossed Glove" pattern illustrated IV. The large Indian design is a cotton fleece suitable for bath robes



*Swatch 5*

and beach garments. The color combination is a particularly attractive ensemble of gray, black, white and coral.

## Annual Meeting of Carded Yarn Group

The Annual Meeting of the Combed Yarn Group was held in Charlotte, N. C., December 17th, with a large crowd in attendance. Featured were the addresses of C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, and B. B. Gossett, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins group of mills at Charlotte, and Gossett Mills of Anderson, S. C., and preliminary discussion of the proposed Cotton Yarn Rules of 1937. No action was taken on the proposed rules. W. N. Banks, of Grantville, Ga., was elected chairman to succeed Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest, N. C.

As reasons for business improvement, Dr. Murchison spoke first of the farm bill which, he said, probably will impose severe restrictions on cotton acreage. This, combined with the government loan policy on cotton, should prevent any further decline in the price of raw cotton and, according to Dr. Murchison, prices are likely to increase during the coming year. This development he described as extremely favorable in the cloth markets because of greater confidence on the part of buyers.

Another reason for optimism is the fact that inventories in the hands of the retail stores, garment manufacturers, wholesalers, and converters have been greatly reduced and in many cases current stocks of goods are far below normal. The third reason for expecting early resumption of buying, he continued, springs from increased costs to be incurred by increased social security taxes beginning in January and also by the fact that enactment of some form of wage and hour bill appears certain. Dr. Murchison explained, however, that he is by no means sure the wage and hour bill in its present form will be enacted although he believes such a bill in some form will be inevitable before the regular session of Congress is over.

In outlining the legislative situation, he said the danger of a new processing tax seems to have passed, and it is unlikely the ways and means committee will adopt this method of obtaining additional revenue. A development of greatest importance to industry, he said, is the prospect that the undistributed surplus tax will be modified and thus permitting corporations to resume a sound financial policy.

Members of the executive committees of the Carded Yarn Group and the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association met in Charlotte on the 16th to discuss the proposed sales contract for the yarn spinning industry which was later brought up in the annual meeting.

Representatives on the Carded Yarn Executive Committee are Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest; S. P. Cooper, of Henderson; R. H. Freeman, of Newnan, Ga.; W. N. Banks, of Grantville, Ga.; Arthur W. Winget, of Albemarle; J. A. Farmer, of Anderson, S. C.; and B. B. Comer, of Sylacauga, Ala. The Combed Yarn Spinners Executive Committee is composed of J. C. Roberts, of Gastonia; D. P. Stowe, of Belmont; J. A. Grover, of Albemarle; J. S. Wilcox, of Charlotte, and T. H. McKinney, of Mount Holly.



## KING CORN

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## KING COTTON

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Equivalent 156,250 square miles.

Normal annual production—  
2,500,000,000 bushels.

## DOUGLAS

*Textile starches, dextrines, gums, sugars and syrups have a reputation for highest quality and uniformity of many years standing.*

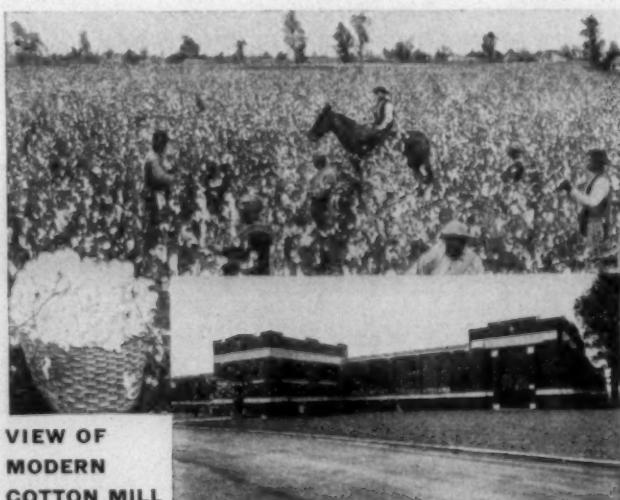
Our laboratory and service department can assist you in your sizing and finishing problems.

## PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

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VIEW OF  
MODERN  
COTTON MILL

DIRECT SERVICE

December 23, 1937

# Personal News

Leo Crosson, formerly of the Calco Chemical Company, has now become affiliated with the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.

C. A. Townes has been elected president of the Rockmart (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Townes is agent for the Aragon Mills of Aragon, located near Rockmart.

R. H. Neil, of Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga., is now overseer of put-up department in addition to his present position as overseer of designing.

James Oates, formerly superintendent of Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., has been appointed general overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting, winding and warping of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. J. Seiman, who was assistant to the late R. J. H. Worcester, head of the personnel department of the North American Rayon Corporation and the American Bemberg Corporation of Elizabethton, Tenn., is now in charge of the personnel department.

Max Goldberg, textile operator of Gastonia, N. C., has bought the interests of his brothers, Robert Goldberg and Frank Goldberg, in the Piedmont Mills here, according to information released in textile circles. No announcement was made of the change of officials. Frank Goldberg has been president and Robert Goldberg, secretary and treasurer.

S. J. Adams, superintendent of the Spencer Mills, Inc., Spindale, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Spindale Club, composed of overseers, superintendents and officials of the textile mills of Spindale, and the business and professional men.

## J. W. Dunbar Appointed Assistant To G-E Advertising Manager

J. W. Dunbar, formerly in charge of magazine advertising for the Incandescent Lamp Department of the General Electric Company at Nela Park, Cleveland, has been appointed assistant to C. H. Lang, advertising manager.



J. W. Dunbar

The appointment announced by Mr. Lang was effective December 1st. Mr. Dunbar's headquarters will be at 570 Lexington avenue New York City, where he will devote his principal attention to selection of media.

Mr. Dunbar was born in 1895, and spent all his life in Cleveland. He graduated from Western Reserve University in 1917, having specialized in advertising and journalism. He is a member

of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Following a year of service in the World War, Mr. Dunbar joined the sales promotion department of General Electric's Incandescent Lamp Department. His first assignment was writing a book on the participation of the Incandescent Lamp Department and its people in the World War.

Following this was his editorship of the "Stimulator Magazine," a house organ for General Electric lamp dealers and the forerunner of the "Magazine of Light," for which he was the first commercial editor.

On the consolidation of the Edison and National Lamp Works in 1930, Mr. Dunbar took charge of the advertising section of the sales promotion department. He is married and is the father of two daughters.

## James M. Gregg Joins U S Bobbin Organization

Word has been received that James Murphy Gregg, well known in Southern textile circles, has joined the Southern sales force of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. and will make his headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Gregg is the son of Nathan A. Gregg, one-time superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills of Spindale, N. C. Previous to joining the U S organization, Mr. Gregg was formerly employed as secretary to F. Gordon Cobb, general manager of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, and later as secretary to K. S. Tanner, president and treasurer of the Stonecutter Mills. Following these connections, Mr. Gregg was for



J. M. Gregg

three years secretary of the Southern Textile Association.

In his work with the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Mr. Gregg will contact Southern mills in the vicinity of Charlotte, bringing information about U S bobbins, shuttles, spools, and a number of new products recently developed by the U S organization. Other U S representatives in the South include: E. Rowell Holt, 1008 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, sales manager, Monticello, Ga. Southern plants are located in Monticello, Ga., Johnson City, Tenn., and Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON STARCHES**  
FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES  
Manufactured by

**Clinton Company**

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

### Kannapolis Y. M. C. A. Building Burns

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Mills Y. M. C. A. building at Kannapolis, home of one of the largest and most successful Y. M. C. A.'s in the country, was wrecked by fire December 20th.

The damage was estimated by Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills, which owned the property, at between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The structure cost about \$150,000 to build in 1924. It was covered by insurance.

Evidently the blaze started backstage in the theater, which occupied the north side of the building. The theater was not being used, however, and no motion pictures had been shown since Saturday night. The theater section of the building was badly damaged and it was not known whether that wing could be repaired.

Mr. Cannon said the building would be rebuilt as quickly as plans could be made. The entire building hereafter will be used for the Y. M. C. A. and the theater will be built as a separate structure in some other place. The building was rapidly being outgrown by the thriving organization it housed and already plans were being considered for enlarging it, it was revealed. The Kannapolis Y. M. C. A. is widely known, with about 7,000 members, and its basketball teams and other organizations have added to its renown.

Fire companies from Kannapolis, Concord and China Grove fought the stubborn blaze and succeeded in saving adjacent buildings, including Mary Ella Hall, a large dormitory separated by only a few feet.

### OBITUARY

ROBERT V. IRWIN

Charlotte, N. C.—Robert V. Irwin, Charlotte, N. C., died of a heart attack recently. Mr. Irwin, a native of Bridgeport, Conn., was 50 years old. He had lived in Charlotte for the last five years, having moved here from Chattanooga, Tenn. He was a representative of the International Salt Company, and was widely known throughout the Southern textile industry.

He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Eva Beasley, of Chattanooga, and one daughter, Betty Jean Irwin. Also surviving are two brothers, Fred Irwin of Bridgeport, Conn., and Father Henry L. Irwin of the Philippine Islands; two sisters, Mrs. F. X. Burns of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Mrs. Will Murray of Troy, N. Y.

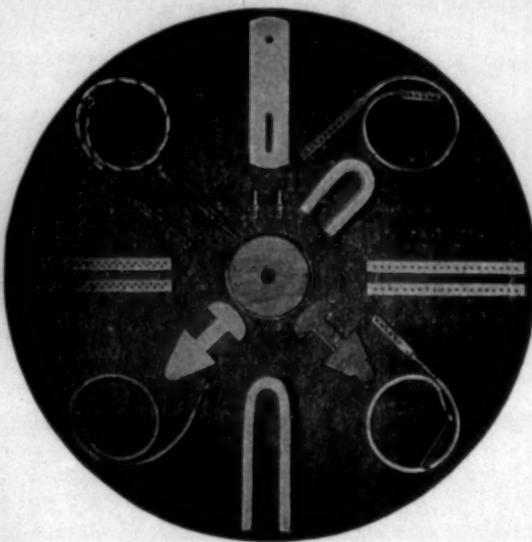
RICHARD W. ENSIGN

Charlotte, N. C.—Richard W. Ensign, Southern sales representative of the Foster Machine Company, died in Washington, N. C., hospital December 16th from injuries received in an automobile accident.

Mr. Ensign had been with the Foster Machine Company for about 15 years, and had been in Charlotte for the past 13 years. He was well known and liked throughout the textile industry of the Carolinas, and his many friends will be shocked and saddened to hear of his death.

A native of Westfield, Mass., Mr. Ensign was a member of the American Legion and an associate member of the Southern Textile Association.

### Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts



One Barrel of *Caro-Gant*  
Replaces Three Barrels  
of Sizing Compound

**Composition**—Caro-Gant is a pure, one-piece Warp Dressing with all objectionable features eliminated. Guaranteed 99.6% active ingredients; contains no water, metallic chlorides or other salts.

**Effectiveness**—Caro-Gant in the size-box sets the standard for clean slashers and looms, quality cloth, and high weave-room production.

**Economy**—Being almost 100% pure, it goes further—one (1) pound of Caro-Gant will replace 2 to 4 pounds of other sizing compounds, at a considerable saving in slashing-costs.

**Other Special Features**—Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

*Write for a demonstration, which puts you under no obligations.*

Reprints on "Notes on Cotton-Warp Sizing" gladly sent gratis upon request.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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**Mechanical Equipment for Fabric Printing**

(Continued from Page 6)

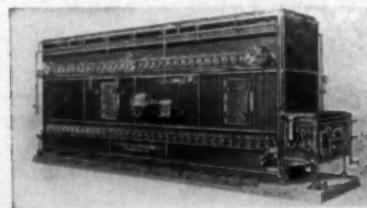
next unit through which the fabric passes after the actual printing and drying. An ager is a cast iron plate constructed chamber with a steam heated roof, carrier rolls, etc., more generally built from 20 feet long to 30 feet long, allowing for the steaming of ageing of the fabric over a fairly wide range of time.

For instance, a great many machines are placed in plants with a minimum fabric contact of approximately one minute, and a maximum contact of about six minutes.

The application of outboard self-aligning ball bearings has brought about a considerable improvement in ager design.

Individual motor drives actually mounted on the side walls of the ager also make a decidedly improved piece of equipment.

In addition, the general construction of the ager itself through the use of machined cast iron joints, fit of steam chest for the roof, etc., result in a much better built piece of equipment. Finally the so-called "vestibule" type



entering throat or air seal with its heated rolls, ports for ventilation, etc., gives the printer a much cleaner and more easily controlled ageing unit than it was possible to purchase ten or twelve years ago.

The multi-compartment, open width soaper which is used to particular advantage on flat woven fabrics or materials which are not of crepe weave, has presented a fine opportunity for the machinery builder to turn out a fully modern and well engineered product.

Soaping units with from six to ten compartments for high speed operation are now built with stainless steel tanks whenever feasible. All nip rolls and carrier rolls which are not immersed in soaping liquors are fitted with ball bearings.

The most satisfactory unit of soaping equipment is driven by six to eight individual motors, one for each set of nip rolls, over a speed range of from 12½ yards to 125 yards per minute. The tension lengthwise automatically controlled by ball bearing dancer roll compensators, allowing for a wide range of productive speed and the elimination of the very disagreeable former requirement of keeping the bottom rolls balanced as to circumferential dimensions, to take care of the shrink or stretch in the fabric lengthwise.

As mentioned above, stainless steel can be used to the very limit of its adaptability in the modern soaping machine.

Within the past five years a great many cylinder dryers have been constructed in the standard 2-inch diameter cylinder design having all welded stainless steel cylinders fitted with individual syphons, self-aligning ball and roller bearing housings for the cylinder journals, special

packless joints for the steam inlet and condensate outlet connections, and individual traps for each cylinder, these traps allowing for a balanced handling of the condensate removal from the drying cylinder.

With the older type drying cylinders in operation where buckets or scoops were used for the removal of condensate, it was rarely possible to operate such cylinders at speeds much greater than 100 yards per minute. It is now a common practice to operate drying cylinders at much greater speed through the use of the special siphon and packless joint application, particularly where ball or roller bearings are applied to the cylinder journals.

From the time that fabric is delivered into trucks or other forms of equipment at the end of the soaper dryer, the process then becomes part of what is known as "finishing."

### Gossett Analyzes Situation

(Continued From Page 5)

faith in the courage and common sense of a great majority of the American people. This is a feeling I cannot shake off. Frequently before, they have met and conquered serious crises that shook the country. I firmly believe that capital and labor and all groups and classes are beginning to realize the seriousness of our present emergency and can be relied upon to unite with the Administration and the Congress in an effort to bring order out of chaos before we have a complete collapse.

### New Overall Firm Buys Fly Mfg. Co. McMinnville Plant

McMinnville, Tenn.—Announcement has been made of the purchase of the McMinnville plant of the Fly Manufacturing Company by W. H. Wyatt and associates.

The purchase includes the machinery and equipment for manufacturing overalls and work shirts and part of the building occupied by the plant. Part of the plant is located in another building owned by the Town of McMinnville. The structure had been built two years ago for this firm.

J. O. Fly, of Shelbyville, has owned and operated the plant for a number of years. Mr. Wyatt has been manager of the McMinnville branch for the past year.

Plans now outlined by the new concern, which will operate under the name of Tip-Top Overall Company, call for a force of 300 men and women employees.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Century Hosiery Mills, Inc., a new dyeing, finishing and selling organization with 26,000 feet of floor space in the Aurora Cotton Mill building on Webb avenue will begin production early next week.

Clyde W. Gordon, with Standard Hosiery Mills the past 11 years as secretary-treasurer, and W. C. Mull, a chemist with an equal number of years experience in dyeing, now general superintendent at the Baker-Camack Mills, will be active managers.

The latest machinery developed for dyeing and finishing is now being installed and will have a capacity of 10,000 dozen of half hose a week.

When questioned about the set-up, Mr. Gordon stated that the corporation will buy its hosiery in the gray, dealing only in half hose, finish the product and handle it through their own selling organization.

### HARDING & HEAL

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REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH



THE SNAPFORM

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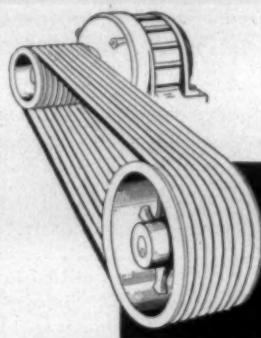
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Edgewood, R. I.  
Alexander W. Anderson

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Sound Advice To Yarn Manufacturers

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are publishing the very able address of B. B. Gossett before the Carded Yarn Spinners meeting at Charlotte on December 17th.

While his remarks were primarily directed at the subject under discussion at the meeting, that is, the proposed uniform sales note, Mr. Gossett took occasion to discuss the fundamental trouble in the carded yarn industry which is failure to balance production with consumption.

Upon this subject he said:

There was a time many years ago when carded yarns were shipped to the Philadelphia area for the manufacture of towels, quilts, cotton hosiery, upholstery, etc., which were manufactured in or near that section. Since then, the towel business has moved South, cotton hosiery has been replaced with rayon and silk and many of the other manufacturers who formerly consumed cotton yarns, have seen their products go out of style or else their business absorbed by Southern mills equipped with their own spinning as well as weaving and knitting equipment. In other words, I think it will be found that the normal consumption of carded yarns has shown a tremendous decline and yet we still have in the South almost as many spindles on carded yarns as during the period I have described when the consumption was much greater.

Frankly, I do not believe that the present or prospective consumption of carded yarns can possibly take care of the carded yarn spindles, now in place, operating steadily on a two-shift basis of not exceeding 40 hours each much less on a three-shift basis or on two shifts of more

than 40 hours, as some of the mills have been operating. I therefore urge you to ask your committee to do some research work along those lines with the idea of submitting to you an intelligent formula covering your reasonable expectations of operations on a stable and profitable basis.

Mr. Gossett is entirely correct in his assertion that the present and prospective consumption of carded yarns is not sufficient to take care of the production of existing carded yarn mills upon a three-shift basis and even upon a two-shift basis there must be organized curtailment. To operate carded yarn mills upon the basis of the former demand for such yarns is just as sensible as producing buggies upon the same scale as thirty years ago.

Mr. Gossett well says:

Of the many unsound practices that have grown up in our industry in recent years, I would designate the third shift operation of productive machinery as Public Enemy No. 1.

Certainly as far as carded yarn mills are concerned the third shift is not only Public Enemy No. 1 but a murderer.

Some carded yarn mills may figure that by operating a third shift they reduce their overhead cost, but for every dollar made in that way they lose several dollars by reason of the effect of third shift production upon the demand for yarn.

The address of Mr. Gossett should be read carefully by all who are interested in the future of the carded yarn industry; in fact, by all who are interested in the future of the cotton manufacturing industry itself.

## Strike Breaker No. 1

THE National Labor Relations Board has recently had the Berkshire Knitting Mills of Reading, Pa., upon the grid in an effort to punish them for the trouble which the Berkshire Employees' Association gave the C. I. O.

The hearing was before Leo Kriz, examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, and to quote the *Hosiery Worker*, a union publication:

The Berkshire Employees' Association underwent a thorough surgical probing at the expert and unrelenting hands of National Labor Board Attorney ZACK, his associate BERNARD BRALOVE and ISADORE KATZ, general counsel for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

We assume that the hearing (?) was in English, but judging by the names of those connected, it would have been much more intelligible to them had it been conducted in Russian.

Fred Werner, president of the Berkshire Employees' Association, was upon witness stand for

eight days and subjected to a vicious interrogation.

It seems that they had in some manner acquired copies of his correspondence and with interest we note the following in the report of the hearing.

Werner identified a communication from his association to David Clark, publisher of the Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., recording that the association had supplied Mr. Clark with cuts from a pamphlet entitled "Lest We Forget." In reply to a question Werner said he did not know that the La Follette Committee had characterized Mr. Clark as "strike breaker No. 1 of the South."

We did secure from Mr. Werner authentic pictures of some of the lawlessness connected with the strike at the Berkshire Knitting Mills and we intend printing them when it suits us to do so.

It would not be surprising if the National Labor Relations Board attempted to prevent such an exposure of C. I. O. lawlessness, but if any such order is issued we will ignore same.

## How it Began

**F**ROM the very interesting illustrated column which Paul F. Berdanier runs in a number of newspapers we have, over a period of several months, clipped the following related to textiles and allied subjects:

### Cotton

Arabs who went to India in the 9th century were astounded at the fineness of a white fabric made from vegetable fibre. Learning the art they named both the fibre and the material "Quttan," from which we got our word "Cotton."

### Rayon

The idea of making artificial silk from wood cellulose was first suggested by Robert Hooke, English physicist, in 1664. George Audemars, of Lausanne, in 1855 took out the first patents for the use of nitro-cellulose in making artificial silk. This led to the modern fabric.

### Aniline Dyes

In 1834 a German chemist, Ferdinand Friedrich Runge, accidentally discovered a blue color resulting from a distillation of coal tar. In 1856 Sir W. H. Perkins, English chemist, applied this further to discover magenta and purple. These three derivatives were the beginning of Aniline Dyes.

### American Dyers

Soon after the Dutch colonists came to Manhattan Island, the women learned from Indian squaws the art of making dyes from bark. With this they dyed their homespun petticoats and gowns—the beginning of American cloth dyeing.

### Mercerized Cotton

In 1844 John Mercer, English calico printer, found that calico dyed better if immersed in caustic soda and then washed. In 1889 H. A. Lowe obtained a silk lustre with this process by improving on the drying method, and named it "mercerized cotton" after its discoverer.

## TEXTILE BULLETIN

### Handkerchief Shapes

Handkerchiefs were of various shapes until Queen Marie Antoinette, of France, decided that the square form was most convenient, and Louis XVI decreed that "the length of handkerchiefs shall equal their width, throughout my entire Kingdom." So they remain today.

### Asbestos

This incombustible mineral, first used by the ancients before early Greece, was known as "Salamander wool," because it was believed to come from that mythical fire-proof creature. They spun it into cloth—but the art of weaving asbestos fabrics from it was forgotten during the dark ages and not revived until 1871 in Italy.

### Counterpane

Latin "culcita puncta" literally meant a *stitched quilt*. Old French adopted it as "coute-pointe" (a cover). Modern French "courte-pointe" led to English "counterpane" for an ornamental bed spread.

### Nightshirts

Early Americans slept in the garments worn during the day. About 1820 some unknown traveler, in order to keep his regular shirt in good condition, invented a shirt for use only at night. The idea caught on.

## Approval of Our Davenport Editorial

**T**HE *Ledger Enquirer* of Columbus, Ga., closes an editorial on Walter Davenport's article in *Collier's Weekly* with the following comment:

After perusing Mr. Davenport's second convulsion about the South, we are moved by this passage from an editorial appearing in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*:

"*Collier's Weekly* has always delighted in slandering the South, especially the textile industry, and Walter Davenport is a typical muck-raking writer who selects isolated cases and presents as representative of the whole."

That, we believe, sums up all that Mr. Davenport has written or all perhaps that he will write in the future in which he uses the South and its industry as his subjects.

## Does Not Know Collier's

**W**RITING in the *Seneca Journal* of Seneca, S. C., H. L. Phillips says:

Davenport knows this is a wilful misrepresentation of the employees of our cotton mills, and just why a magazine that pretends to be reputable and fair should print it no one will ever know.

If I had the space and could find a paper to print it, I would write an article in answer to Walter Davenport that would take his hide to a tanyard.

We appreciate the sentiments of Mr. Phillips and are in accord with same, but no article he could write would reach more than a small portion of the subscribers of *Collier's*, and the fact that Davenport falsified and misrepresented conditions, no doubt pleased rather than displeased the publishers of that journal.

**LOCKHART BRAND***End-Matched***FLOORING**

Specially designed for employees' houses by textile engineers. Of choice Alabama Yellow Pine. End matched. Lays without waste. Stands up under hard wear. Low first cost.

**COTTAGE & BUNGALOW GRADES**

*Ask your dealer, or write*

**JACKSON LUMBER COMPANY**  
LOCKHART,  
ALABAMA  
A CROSSETT WATZEK GATES INDUSTRY

**Take The Guess Work Out of Production with "PRECISION" BOBBINS**

Uniform in Quality—Size—Finish  
Truly a Better Bobbin—Let Us PROVE It!

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**NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**  
Nashua, N. H.

**WENTWORTH****Double Duty Travelers**

Last Longer, Make Stronger  
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning  
room since the advent of the HIGH  
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

**National Ring Traveler Co.**

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

# Mill News Items

GAINESVILLE, GA.—At the Owen-Osborne Company, work has started on a 50-foot addition to contain 4,000 square feet of floor space. This company is now operating 32 full-fashioned machines.

MOULTRIE, GA.—The Riverside Manufacturing Company, owned and operated by William C. Vereen and his son, W. J. Vereen, has had many improvements under way in the mills. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of Masterbilt industrial uniforms, shirts, trousers, coats, zipper jackets, coveralls and caps in the garment division.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Consolidated Textile Corporation's plant reopened December 13th after being closed since December 4th for what Manager I. L. Langley said was an indefinite run. Orders coming in since the closing day were responsible for the reopening.

Notices on the bulletin board said the plant would close December 24th for the holidays, and reopen the 27th. Two shifts totalling 800 were called back.

SAXAPAHAW, N. C.—The Sellers Manufacturing Company of this place has had an extensive expansion program under way designed to increase production one-third. This mill is engaged in mercerizing, manufacturing fine combed yarn and silk throwing.

This program represented an expenditure of \$100,000, and included the building of a modern new building, measuring 100 by 200 feet, with around 60,000 square feet of floor space. This new building was erected to house the spinning and carding departments.

SEVIER, N. C.—The McMaid Hosiery Mill, Marion, N. C., has moved its machines here, where a new mill, a combination of the McMaid Hosiery Mills and a hosiery plant operated by M. L. Good, will open soon. Reid McCurry was owner of the McMaid Mill at Marion.

The new plant here will be run by the Good-McCurry Hosiery Mills, Inc., which has been chartered with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$18,500 has been subscribed by the incorporators.

DOUGLAS, GA.—The silk stocking factory in Douglas will be enlarged immediately, and C. D. Outen has promised the completed job in the next 60 days. This factory operating under the name of the Douglas Silk Products Company will be made into a building, 55x230 feet, and fifteen more machines will be added.

These machines, already stored here, turn out more stockings per hour and will give employment to twice as many people. The weekly payroll will be hiked to \$2,500. The stockings made here are shipped east for dyeing before being put on the market. W. H. Bailey is president of the local company, which sponsored the coming of the enterprise to Douglas a year ago, and L. J. Hinkle is the superintendent.

# Mill News Items

Cleveland, O.—Industrial Rayon Corporation plans a new plant costing "several million dollars," President Hiram S. Rivitz announced.

Rivitz said while the location has not been decided, it will be an addition to one of the Cleveland, Painesville, O., or Covington, Va., factories. The Painesville plant, under construction at a cost of \$12,000,000, is expected to open in June.

ENGLEWOOD, TENN.—The new Mountain Hosiery Mill which recently moved from Narrows, Va., to the newly-built building in Englewood has opened for business.

The mill is owned by Herbert Saphria of Brooklyn, N. Y., who with other department heads, Superintendent R. F. Ball, Office Manager Ernest Journell and L. B. Nipper of the finishing department, with their families, have moved here.

The firm is to manufacturers boys' hosiery, golf hose and anklets. Shipments will start soon. Approximately 80 people are employed at this time, with prospects for more additions in the near future.

WORTHVILLE, N. C.—New equipment which was installed in the Leward Cotton Mills as a part of an extensive modernization program included modern long draft spinning, replacing the obsolete filling spinning, which has been junked. All of the Stafford looms have also been discarded and replaced with automatic looms. Barber-Colman automatic spooling and high-speed warping has replaced the old method. In the spinning division automatic cleaning systems have been installed.

Additional cards were installed. The picker calender rolls have been changed over to chain drive.

The bobbin cleaning machine has been put up-to-date with the latest elevating and conveying system.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Plans to spend \$50,000 for machinery and double the production of the Finer Full Fashioned Hosiery Company, whose plant is located on the Pineville road near Charlotte, have been announced by August Nordmann, president.

The announcement was made in dramatic fashion during a banquet and Christmas party at the Chamber of Commerce given by the company executives to employees of the firm.

The entire amount will be expended for machinery. When installed, within 60 days, it will provide jobs for about 50 additional skilled workers, Mr. Nordmann declared.

Outlining how the company had made an unpretentious start only a comparatively short time ago, but now had approximately 75 workers, President Nordmann told his guests: "We are celebrating tonight our first year, one of successful operation." He then announced that an order for the machinery had been quietly placed about three weeks ago and that the management expected it to be in place and operating within 60 days.

Officers of the company, other than President Nordmann, are: Richard Nordmann, vice-president, and L. Morton, secretary.

## KROMOTAN

Increased flexibility for difficult drives. Kromotan is a combination tannage leather belt offering much greater transmission efficiency. Kromotan excels on all difficult drives where the belt is subjected to severe or reverse bends or on idler drives. It is impervious to exceptional atmospheric conditions, such as steam, hot water, dilute acids or alkalies.

## CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



250

SQUARE FEET PER POUND!

That's the mill scrubbing ability of

## M-CLEANER

Cost? Hardly worth mentioning—less than a nickel. But that's not the point—it's preserving your floors, making them safe and helping their appearance that counts. The information is yours for the asking.

**The Denison Manufacturing Company**

Asheville, N. C.



## **Japan Expects To Make Further Cut in Rayon Output**

**Yokohama.**—Directors of the Japan Rayon Association will ask its members at a general meeting to approve a further curtailment schedule which will make the industry the most sharp curtailed in the country. The schedule, to be effective for three months, will be greater in percentage than that of even the cement industry, which has long had the greatest amount of idleness. Under the program already approved by the directors, small companies belonging to the association will reduce their output to 35 per cent of their monthly capacity, and the larger companies will lower their production to 37.5 per cent of capacity.

Drastic measures are to be taken to lower the amount of stocks which threaten to increase rapidly unless prompt steps are taken. The Commerce and Industry Ministry has been advising the association to do something effective to remove the surplus stocks.

However, the production curtailment is expected to contribute to a reduction of stocks, which have reached about 400,000 boxes. Rayon prices have fallen heavily because of the pressure of accumulated stocks, but are expected to pick up when the measure is enforced. (A box contains 100 pounds.—Ed.)

Mr. Tasaburo, director of the Toyo Rayon Company and president of the association, made the following statement:

"As a result of curtailment, the monthly production of rayon yarn is expected to be made about 200,000 boxes. The curtailment is to be based on capacity and actual operation to lessen friction among manufacturing companies."

Exports of rayon yarn during October amounted to 7,727,900 pounds, worth 5,681,083 yen, the association reports. The quantity gained 2,004,-400 pounds and the value 1,211,222 yen over the month before.

The increase in yarn exports was ascribed to an increase of 1,953,100 pounds to 5,462,000 in the amount shipped to British India. Exports of textiles to British India also rose sharply.

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WHOLESALE BARGAINS—Carbon Paper, 500 shs., \$4.20; 1,000 shs., \$6.00; Typewriter Ribbons, one-half doz., \$2.50; 1 doz., \$4.55. Job Printing. P. E. Clayton, Edenton, N. C.

FOR SALE—One 200 H.P. McIntosh Seymour Diesel Engine complete with 120 kw. generator set. One 85 H.P. Cooper Bessemer Diesel Engine with generator and exciter with V belts. Both engines guaranteed in excellent condition and running at present. For further information write to East Coast Eng. & Equip. Co., Main Office, Rocky Mount, N. C.

**John P. Maguire & Company**

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YOUR SALESMAN  
CALLED ON HIS TRADE  
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SALESMEN, TOO! SEE THAT  
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BELTING CO.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.**



Belting, 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock right in our factory in Greenville.

WANTED—Position as overseer or card grinder or fixer in card room or spinning room. Experienced. Good health. Guarantee to improve job. Best of references. Address "Experienced," care Textile Bulletin.

## Meikleham Bible Presented To Lindale Masonic Lodge

Lindale, Ga.—Agent R. D. Harvey, of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, has presented to the Lindale Masonic Lodge a Bible belonging to the late Capt. H. P. Meikleham, agent for the company at the time of his death, and a picture of Captain Meikleham.

The Bible was dated Easter Sunday, 1859, and had been in the Meikleham family throughout the years. It was Mrs. Meikleham's wish the Bible be placed where it would be best kept and Agent Harvey gave it to the lodge.

The picture has been placed in the east end of the local Masonic Temple. Captain Meikleham was a devoted and loyal Mason and was the first worshipful master of the Lindale Lodge.

## Sonoco Products

### Building Burns

Hartsville, S. C.—Fire destroyed a large frame building on the premises of the Sonoco Products Company here recently. More than 30 years ago the structure was the main building of the Hartsville Wood Manufacturing Company. Later it was purchased by the Sonoco Products Company and was known for a time as the headquarters of the Star Can Company. The loss was not estimated.

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Export

**MERCHANDISING**

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New York



## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Demand for cotton goods increased in tempo and volume last week.

Mills making coarse yarn gray goods sold close to 200 per cent of production. Sales included print cloths, sheetings, osnaburgs, ducks and broadcloths.

It was estimated combed goods mills sold five times their current weekly production, with plants now operating at about 40 per cent of capacity. Prices on all types of gray goods rose sharply during the week, some print cloths showing gains of  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a yard over recent lows.

Searching around for the reasons that prompted such continued heavy buying of cotton goods, leading merchants pointed out that prices have been allowed to sag way below cost levels. Buyers aware of this decided to acquire merchandise at the prices obtainable before the attitude of mills hardened. Of more importance than all other factors in stirring up trade is the fact that mills have embarked on extensive curtailment programs and do not intend to abandon them for 60 days at least. The business served to clean up stocks in mill hands and pave the way for profitable prices.

Indicative of the attitude of mills toward prices was the fact that few orders were booked for delivery after late January. Mills see a period of steady business and gradually advancing prices ahead and do not intend to sell up their output at current ruinous prices. Some mills speeded spot sales by dating bills as of December 31st so that these goods will not appear in the inventories of customers as of that date.

The most decided reaching for forward deliveries thus far witnessed has come from the bag trade, who were in at the start of last week's movement and have been steady buyers ever since. Important users in this industry have sought deliveries of certain sheetings as far off as July 1st; mills have generally rejected business as distant as this, but it is known that some of the orders have been filled confidentially.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims, 28-in.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple ginghams	10

## J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York

## Cotton Yarn Markets

Contract activity showed definite improvement in the sales yarn market since a week ago, yet the movement was irregular and scattered. Some organizations found inquiry poor while others found it measurably better. Quantities inquired about once more were larger, final disposal of which indicated buyers repeatedly were unable to locate sources at bed prices. There were low prices again, which came from few mills to have a bearing on the general situation.

Orders of larger size were relatively few and others from 10,000 to 25,000 pounds totalled into no large aggregate volume. About the largest size proposition under consideration was for 250,000 pounds, others ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 pounds. In a few of the commitments pretty low prices resulted as sellers continued energetically to cover orders. Sometimes the quantities called for were cut up among a few spinners or only a portion of the asked for yarn was actually placed. There were sources that noted very little of even the smallest size quantities of either carded or combed yarn.

References to deliveries reflected that consumers are looking ahead in manufacturing plans. The deliveries asked for extended through the first quarter of the coming year. Other sales involved shipments no farther than through January, the usual small size order representing prompt delivery.

Cold weather will have a tonic effect especially with underwear mills but the effect of this in yarns must wait until it sinks down the line to spinners but manufacturers report that their customers say it is only a question of a few weeks before they will be forced to place some good orders whether they want to or not, stocks having reached a low ebb.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	30s	21½
14s	19	40s	26½
20s	20		
26s	22½		
30s	24½		
36s	27½		
40s	29½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18½
12s	18½	10s	19
14s	19	12s	19½
16s	19½	14s	20
20s	20	16s	20½
26s	22½	20s	21½
30s	24½		
40s	29½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18	Tinged, 5 lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
10s	18½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
12s	19	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
14s	19½		
16s	20		
20s	22½		
26s	24½		
30s	29		
40s	30		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 1-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
12s	19	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
16s	20	12s, 2-ply	16
20s	21	20s, 2-ply	19½
24s	22½	16s, 2-ply	18
26s	24	30s, 2-ply	24
30s	25½		
36s	29		
40s	30		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	18	8s	17
10s	18½	10s	17½
12s	19	12s	18
14s	19½	14s	18½
16s	20	16s	19
20s	21	20s	20
24s	22½	22s	21
26s	24	24s	22
30s	25	26s	23
40s	26	28s	24
	30	30s	25

**A Happy Christmas  
and a  
Prosperous New Year  
To our many friends  
in the  
Textile Industry**

## ROY GRINDERS

### B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass.—Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Card Grinders, Woolen and Worsted Card Grinders. ¶ Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll Grinders. ¶ Shear Grinders.

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"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

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328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### MACON, GA.

#### Office Force of Atlantic Cotton Mills Stage a Fine Community Party

One of the most enjoyable affairs the writer has ever attended was in the Community Club House of the Atlantic Cotton Mills recently, when the entire population turned out by invitation of the office force, who gave a "Wimpy Supper"—25 cents per plate, the proceeds to go toward the Community Christmas tree.

The writer was all agog, wondering what a "Wimpy" could be; well, it was a big fat juicy hamburger, accompanied with salads, pickles, etc., hot coffee, and other viands—a nice plate for the price.

There were many in costumes, several black-face comedians who really did their stuff, and the entertainment was a button buster.

The mill president, Mr. Geo. W. McCommon, had on knee pants, a white smock, sport socks held up by red garters trimmed in green bows, a red hat trimmed in green to match, and was the life of the party. He could have every one convulsed in laughter one minute, then could raise his hand, and gesture for quiet, and you could hear a pin drop, while he got off something right from his heart to reach the hearts of his people, who certainly love their "Mr. George."

After the frolic, the party was turned into a big singing bee, with Mrs. Chandler, wife of the office manager, and Miss Alma Peacock, at the piano. And just let me say, there is plenty of vocal and instrumental talent in this community.

Atlantic Cotton Mill was the only mill I found in Macon running full time. E. L. Holt is superintendent, and is getting along fine on the job. The mill has been completely renovated under his supervision. New picker equipment with Gyrator feed, long draft system and everything that goes to make a first-class mill, has been installed. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are friends of long standing, and "Aunt Becky" was a guest for Sunday lunch in their nice home. Little Barbara, aged four, after greeting me like a little lady, immediately asked: "Aunt Becky, you do the TEXTILE BULLET, don't you?"

I met some old LaGrange friends here: Lester Driver, supply clerk and yard man; Jerome and Roy Glore, and others.

Atlantic Mills run two 40-hour shifts. J. C. Holt is

overseer carding; A. B. Fincher, overseer twisting and winding; Robert Clark, in charge of shipping. S. F. Mailey, master mechanic, has been here 18 or 20 years. The product is mostly carpet yarns.

#### In the Office

President G. W. McCommons is one of the most entertaining conversationalists, and always says something. N. V. West is cotton buyer; A. R. Chandler, bookkeeper and Baptist Sunday School superintendent. Mesdames Prince and Eppes are indispensable office ladies.

#### A Church Going Bunch of Overseers

I attended Sunday School and preaching at the village Baptist Church, where every overseer goes and is active in good works. Recently Mr. McCommons donated paint and the men of the village painted the church inside and out, making a fine job of it. Then Superintendent Holt and others got busy and a new carpet was laid in the aisle and on the rostrum, making a really nice church. But there is a movement on foot to build a larger one, for the one now in use is entirely too small.

Oh, by the way, I found another "Aunt Becky" here, who Mr. McCommons calls the "Mother of the Mill Village;" she has lived here over 40 years, and everybody calls her "Aunt Becky."

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Schnelsler are community workers.

### KINSTON, N. C.

#### A Nice Rapidly Growing Town in Eastern North Carolina

Since my last visit several years ago, there have been many improvements and additions to this pretty town. It has every convenience and advantage found in a first-class city, a large and growing population, new homes, old ones renovated and bright with new paint and all the indications of prosperity.

#### Kinston Textile Mills, Inc.

This is one of the nicest yarn mills to be found. The writer was agreeably surprised to find it altogether modern and up-to-date. New machinery has been installed and old machinery, where kept, has been thoroughly overhauled and brought to the highest state of perfection by the new owners. The surroundings are beautiful.

The officials are: L. M. Carpenter, president and

treasurer; C. S. Smart, vice-president and plant manager; T. S. Maynard, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Overseers: J. F. Armstrong, carder. A new overseer spinning was expected to arrive the same day of my visit.

C. F. Hartsell is master mechanic; L. M. Gardner is section man in winding; John Avery and Arthur Moye, section men in spinning.

#### Fine Boys in This Community

This mill stood idle two or three years, and not one single window light was broken out! Is there another place anywhere that can boast of as fine boys? In nearly every place, empty houses or buildings of any kind or size have window lights swashed by rocks and bricks, thrown by boys who are anxious to try their marksmanship in that direction. All honor to the boys of Kinston Mill section. May their tribe increase.

#### TUXEDO, N. C.

##### Green River Mills, Inc.

This is one of the prettiest and most picturesque locations imaginable, and would be an ideal place for a summer resort. Tuxedo is eight miles south of Hendersonville on the Greenville, S. C., highway. The mills are named for the pretty river winding through the mountains at this point, making a picture to delight the soul of an artist.

These mills were first started in 1909 by Mr. Joe Bell; Mrs. Bell is principal of the nice school here, which runs to seventh grade, after which pupils attend Flat Rock High School. F. D. Bell, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bell, is postmaster at Tuxedo.

#### The Store Manager is Baptist Sunday School Superintendent

D. G. Wilkie has been manager of the company store for 15 years and is so honest that he was also made Sunday School superintendent. He will meet any competition in quality and price, good weights and measurements. His Sunday School has an average attendance of 185, but if they are going to have a Christmas tree, it has probably jumped ahead of that by now.

Rev. Geo. D. Green is pastor and seems to be a live one. Five new Sunday School rooms are being added to the church, making 13 separate class rooms, besides the large auditorium. Methodists and Presbyterians all worship here and Miss Thelma Andrews, a Presbyterian, is pianist for the Baptists. Now isn't that a fine community spirit.

#### Many Improvements in Mills

During the past three years large sums have been spent for improvements inside and outside the mills. I was surprised to find such modern machinery and such delightfully clean departments all over the mills. And people looked so happy and care-free.

The product is fine combed yarns, single and ply, and the quality makes it easy to market. Besides yarns, Tuxedo lays claim to a fine apple orchard that produces around 10,000 bushels of fruit per year. And there are plenty of fish in the river.

There is an up-to-date mercerizing plant connected with the Green River Mills that is doing fine work under the supervision of P. H. Gross, an expert in this line. Sam Bayne is assistant.

#### The Key Men

C. L. Nelson, overseer day carding, helped to start the mill 28 years ago. O. L. Huggins, night carder; R. B. Huggins was also here when the mill started. He is overseer spinning. Fred Dorsey, overseer skein winding; E. O. Gordon, twister section; Frank Corn, section man in spinning; Jesse Johnson, doffer and bander; J. D. Hunicutt is section man in spinning, and James Horn in reel winding.

Superintendent W. M. Melton was altogether different to the way I had him pictured in my mind. I don't know why or how, but I was under the impression that he was an aged gentleman, of the old school type. And gee whiz! He is young, handsome, and has curls that are the envy of all the girls. More than that, he is modern and up-to-date as can be found. Is the soul of courtesy, and gave this scribe a warm welcome to Tuxedo on the coldest day of the season. He doesn't look a day over 30, in spite of the fact that he has a charming young daughter holding a position in the general office. Robt. Erwin is assistant superintendent.

Was sorry to miss seeing the president and treasurer, Mr. Robert W. Boys, who was away on business. Wanted to go to Brevard, where his son, Ernest M. Boys, is superintendent of Pisgah Mills, Inc. But had never been and couldn't get on the right road going out of Hendersonville, so after several attempts, gave it up. Those winding streets and curves and turns should have better directions on the sign posts. And there should be more of them.

#### Spartanburg Mills Report Is Made

Spartanburg, S. C.—Spartanburg County's textile industry represented in 1936 a capitalization of more than \$34,000,000 and turned out products valued annually at \$43,000,000, figures released by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina showed.

Based on 1936 reports, the figures showed that this country had in operation 997,966 spindles last year. In addition, 26,572 looms turned out the warp and woof of millions of yards of cloth.

During the 1936 period Spartanburg County mills consumed 182,231 bales of cotton, 139,334 bales more than farmers of the county produced. Of the 182,231 bales consumed, the major portion was 15/16-inch to 1-1/16-inch staple.

In 1936 the 30 textile mills in the county employed 14,135 people with annual payrolls totalling \$9,400,000. The same payrolls are running in 1937 at the rate of over \$15,000,000 annually. Village populations were estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000, approximately 29 per cent of the county's population.

The figures showed further that county cotton mills consumed last year 41,000 horsepower and used 89,173 tons of coal, enough to run the average furnace for 10,000 year.

December 23, 1937

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**, Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

**ACME STEEL CO., THE**, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carroll, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St., Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd., Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave., Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Reagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurley, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN BLOWER CORP.**, Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 346 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Builders Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Dillery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLES BOND CO.**, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

**BORNE, SCRUMSER CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore,

Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**CAROLINA REFRactories CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

**COOLING & AIR CONDITIONING CORP., THE**, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Marlow, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., A. B. Wason, Mgr.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Carty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Corner Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CRESPI, BAKER & CO.**, 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**CUTLER, ROGER W.**, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart, Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albermarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**DENISON MFG. CO., THE**, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.

**DRAKE CORP.**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darlin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DUNKEL CO., PAUL A.**, 82 Wall St., New York City.

**DU PONT DE Nemours & CO., INC.**, E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical, Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Fettus, A. W. Pickens, R. N. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**DU PONT DE Nemours & CO., E. I.**, Grasselli Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. W. C. Mills, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE Nemours & CO., E. I.**, Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE Nemours & CO., INC.**, E. I., The R. & H.

Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ENGINEERING SALES CO.**, 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

**FOSTER MACHINE CO.**, Westfield, Mass. Sou. Reps., R. W. Ensign, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**FRANKLIN MACHINE CO.**, 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

**GENERAL COAL CO.**, 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.**, THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-8 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Neiburg, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtle, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky., and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdwe. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Ratley Milam Hdwe. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., Columbia, S. C., Asheville, N. C.

**GREENVILLE BELTING CO.**, Greenville, S. C.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

**GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA.**, Successor to **GULF REFINING CO.**, Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; C. C. Scafe, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 524, Fairfax, Ala., W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

**HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schler Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**HOUGHTON & CO.**, E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square

Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2355 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

**HOUGHTON WOOL CO.**, 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

**KENNEDY CO.**, W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

**JACOBS MFG. CO.**, E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**JACKSON LUMBER CO.**, Lockhart, Ala.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc.**, 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

**MCLEOD, INC., WILLIAM**, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheboro, N. C.

**MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P.**, 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**THE MERROW MACHINE CO.**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.**, Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedartown, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedartown, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Busti Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

**NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

**N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

**NORLANDER MACHINE CO.**, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

**NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP.**, Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumpp, 2018 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

**PERKINS & SON, Inc.**, B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

**PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.** (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

**RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

**RHOADS, J. E. & SONS**, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

**ROY & SONS, B. S.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C., John R. Roy, Representative.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO.**, 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

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## Tennessee Prepares State Use of Mills and Factories

Upon the order of the present Governor of Tennessee, Gordon W. Browning, Commissioner of Institutions George Cate prepared for the discontinuance of prison industries in the State that compete with outside industries. Recent reports relate that the State, under the direction of R. H. Lyle, prison industries director, the Prison Industries Committee has awarded contracts totalling \$250,000 for the installation of machinery to produce cotton and woolen goods by convict labor.

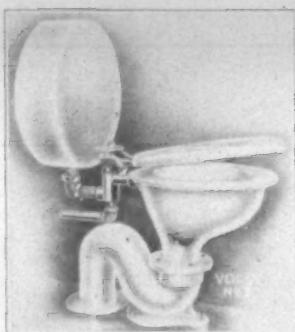
The report of plans are to the effect sheetings, towels, denim, calico, blankets, "go-out" clothes for dismissed prisoners, ginghams and striped cottons will be produced. In a number of prison units garments, sheets and other made-up articles will be turned out. The company installing the machinery will supervise operations for one year succeeding the installation.

The machinery award is for \$71,387 for woolen mill equipment and \$169,732 for cotton mill machinery. These units will be installed in the main prison in buildings formerly occupied by a shirt manufacturing plant. Cotton to be used will be grown on the prison farm. It will be spun into yarn by the prisoners.

When the new administration came into power at the first of the year it was intended to float a \$1,500,000 bond issue for the purpose of using the services of as many as possible of the 3,000 or more prisoners of the State. These plans were enumerated by Mr. Cate on taking up the office of commissioner. The trade notes that whatever is produced as cloth or garments is for use by prisoners and not to enter into regular outside channels of commerce.

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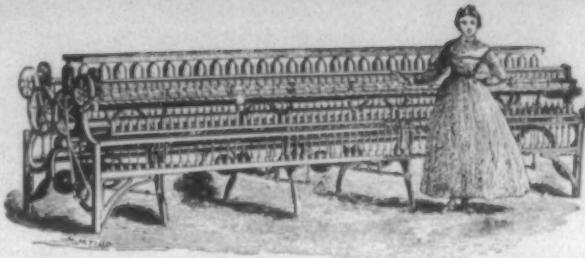


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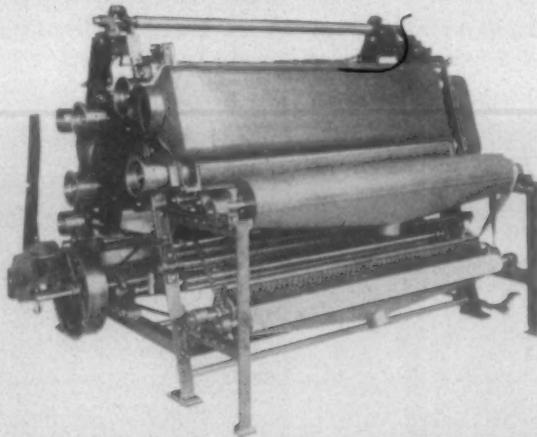
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